

Amendments to the Specification

A new paragraph has been added to page 1 and before line 5.

This application is a division of Application No. 09/901,041 filed July 10, 2001.

The paragraph starting at page 2, line 3 and ending at line 25 has been amended as follows.

In an inkjet recording method, the recording is executed by applying ink as recording liquid, in the form of a spattering (or flying) droplet[, is]] applied to a recording medium such [[a]] as paper, and the method makes [[a low]] little noise because it is a non-contact method. Further, high concentration of the ink discharge nozzles can cause realization of high resolution and high speed recording, and moreover, no particular processing such as developing or fixing is required to be effected on a recording medium such as [[a]] plain paper, and an image of high quality can be obtained at low cost, so that a range of uses of the method has been increased in recent years. Especially, an inkjet recording apparatus of an on-demand type is considered to have a potential for future demand since the apparatus is easily made to be color supporting and can be also miniaturized and simplified in itself. The variety of uses by users has also increased, which has accompanied various types of apparatuses coming into practical use. As an example,

there is a recording apparatus including a both-side recording mechanism which permits recording on both sides of a recording medium.

The paragraph starting at page 4, line 11 and ending at line 27 has been amended as follows.

However, in the Japanese Patent Laid-Open No. 6-134982, the length of time between the end of surface recording and the start of reverse side recording is set in consideration of only the kind of the recording medium, so that the lengths of time are identically set even in case of recording on the same recording media in different printing duties. That is, the same length of time is required in either case of a high printing duty or a low printing duty. The inventor has found that, though acceptable in the case of the high printing duty, a time longer than [[need]] needed is set in the case of the low printing duty, which causes a waste of time. That is, in the case of the low printing duty, the ink is fixed more quickly than in the case of the high printing duty, so that occurrence of an ink stain can be sufficiently restrained even if the time is set short.

The paragraph starting at page 11, line 23 and ending at line 26 has been amended as follows.

FIG. 9 is a table showing a relationship between ranges of application amounts of ink (M) and lengths of time (T) between an end of surface recording and a start of reverse side recording;

The paragraph starting at page 14, line 27 and ending at page 15, line 14 has been amended as follows.

FIG. 2 is a perspective view of a peripheral configuration of the recording section 2 in the image recording apparatus in FIG. 1. A recording section (inkjet unit) 11 having a column (or row) of discharge ports for discharging ink is located on a carriage 13. The recording medium made of a plain paper or an OHP sheet is supported by a paper output roller 17 in a sandwiched manner through [[an]] a conveying roller (not shown) and conveyed in an arrow direction by driving an unshown conveying motor. The carriage 13 is supported in a guided manner by a guide shaft 12 and an encoder (not shown). The carriage 13 is reciprocated along the guide shaft 12 by driving a carriage motor 15 via a driving belt 14. That is, the carriage is reciprocated in a Y direction in FIG. 2.

The paragraph starting at page 23, line 11 and ending at page 24, line 27 has been amended as follows.

In the above description, the application amount of ink (total amount of applied ink) on the surface (first recording side) of recording medium is calculated, and in

accordance with the calculation results, the time between the end of recording on the surface (first recording side) of the recording medium and the start of recording on the reverse side (second recording side) is determined. However, the embodiment is not limited to this. For example, the length of time may be determined (set) in accordance with the number of ~~application~~ applications of ink on the surface (first recording side) of the recording medium. In this case, when the number of ~~application~~ applications of ink is a first number, a first length of time is set, while when the number of ~~application~~ applications of ink is a second number smaller than the first number, a second length of time shorter than the first length of time is set. That is, the larger number of ~~application~~ applications of ink causes the longer length of time, while the smaller number of ~~application~~ applications of ink causes shorter length of time. The length of time may be determined (set) in accordance with a recording duty of recording on the surface (first recording side) of the recording medium. In this case, when the recording duty is a first duty, a first length of time is set, while when the recording duty is a second duty lower than the first recording duty, a second length of time shorter than the first length of time is set. That is, the higher recording duty causes the longer length of time, while the lower recording duty causes the shorter length of time. Here, the recording duty means, for example, a ratio of the number of dots formed in a predetermined area on the recording medium. The length of time may be determined (set) in accordance with an amount of data for applying ink of the image data for recording on the surface (first recording side) of the recording medium. In this case, when the amount of data for applying ink is a first amount, a first length of time is set, while when the amount of data is a second amount smaller than the first amount, a

second length of time shorter than the first length of time is set. That is, the larger amount of data for applying ink causes the longer length of time, while the smaller amount of data for applying ink causes the shorter length of time.

The paragraph starting at page 26, line 9 and ending at line 15 has been amended as follows.

There may be prepared a table which represents a relationship between the length of time and the number of ~~application~~ applications of ink, a table which represents a relationship between the length of time and the recording duty, and a table which represents a relationship between the length of time and the amount of data for applying ink, or the like.

The paragraph starting at page 29, line 11 and ending at page 30, line 1 has been amended as follows.

In the above description, the side with the smaller application amount of ink is determined to be the previous recording side. However, not limited to this, for example, a side with the smaller number of ~~application~~ applications of ink may be determined to be the previous recording side, a side with a smaller recording duty may be determined to be the previous recording side, or a side with a smaller amount of data for applying ink may be determined to be the previous recording side. As described above, in this embodiment,

based on both of the image data for recording on one recording side (first recording side) of the recording medium and the image data for recording on the other recording side (second recording side) of the recording medium, it is determined on which recording side of one recording side (first recording side) or the other recording side (second recording side) of the recording medium, recording is previously carried out.

The paragraph starting at page 33, line 5 and ending at line 11 has been amended as follows.

It is [[not]] needless to say that executing the program code read by the computer realizes the function of the embodiment, and further that, based on an instruction of the program code, an OS (operation system) which operates on the computer carries out a part or all of actual processing, thereby realizing the function of the embodiment.